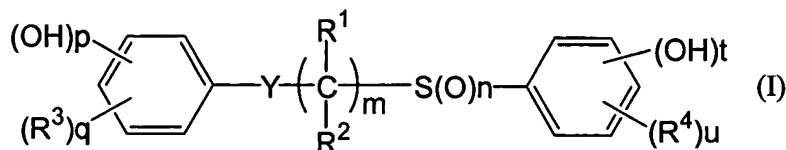


1. (Previously Presented) Phenol compounds represented by a general formula (I);



wherein R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl,

m represents an integer of 1 to 6,

n represents an integer of 0 to 2,

p and t represent an integer of 0 to 3, with proviso that p and t never be 0, concurrently,

R^3 and R^4 represent nitro, carboxyl, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkoxy carbonyl, sulfamoyl, phenylsulfamoyl, C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl, di(C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl), carbamoyl, phenylcarbamoyl, C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl or di(C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl),

q and u represent an integer of 0 to 2,

R^3 and R^4 may be different to each other when q and u are 2,

Y represents CO or NR^5CO ,

R^5 represents hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally-substituted phenyl or optionally-substituted benzyl,

with proviso that p is 1 when Y is CO ,

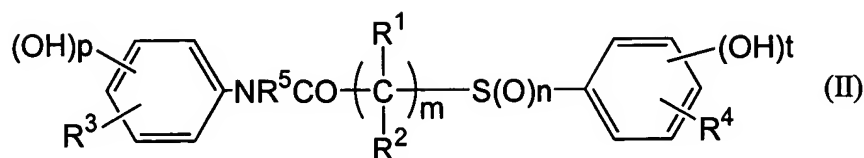
n is not 0 when p is 1, Y is CO , u is 1, t is 0, m is 1, q is 0, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen, and R^4 is C1-C6 alkoxy,

n is not 0 when p is 0 and Y is NR^5CO ,

q is not 2 when p is 0, Y is NR^5CO , and n is 1 or 2, and

n is not 2 when Y is NR^5CO , p is 1, q is 2 or 3, and one of R^3 is halogen.

2. (Previously Presented) Phenol compounds represented by a general formula (II);



wherein R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl,

m represents an integer of 1 to 6,

n represents an integer of 0 to 2,

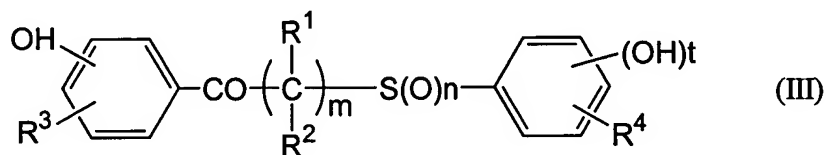
p and t represent an integer of 0 to 3, with proviso that p and t never be 0, concurrently,

R^3 and R^4 represent nitro, carboxyl, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkoxycarbonyl, sulfamoyl, phenylsulfamoyl, C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl, di(C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl), carbamoyl, phenylcarbamoyl, C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl or di(C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl), and

R^5 represents hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally-substituted phenyl or optionally-substituted benzyl,

with proviso that n is not 0 when p is 0.

3. (Previously Presented) Phenol compounds represented by a general formula (III);



wherein R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl,

m represents an integer of 1 to 6,

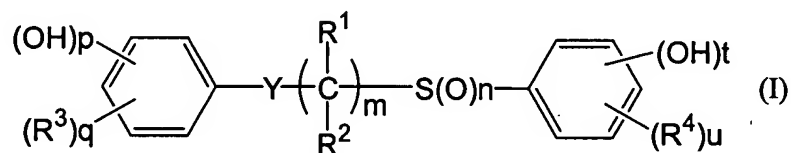
n represents an integer of 0 to 2,

t represents an integer of 1 to 3,

R^3 and R^4 represent nitro, carboxyl, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkoxycarbonyl, sulfamoyl, phenylsulfamoyl, C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl, di(C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl), carbamoyl, phenylcarbamoyl, C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl or di(C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl), and

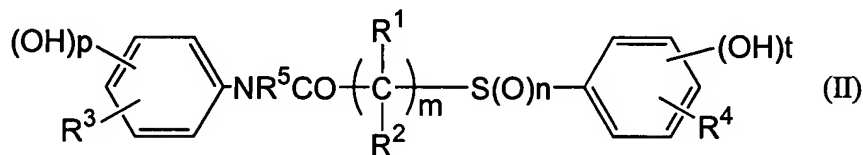
R^5 represents hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally-substituted phenyl or optionally-substituted benzyl.

4. (Previously Presented) A recording material containing a color forming dye characterized in that the recording material comprises at least one of the phenol compounds represented by a general formula (I)



wherein R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl,
 m represents an integer of 1 to 6,
 n represents an integer of 0 to 2,
 p and t represent an integer of 0 to 3, with proviso that p and t never be 0, concurrently,
 R^3 and R^4 represent nitro, carboxyl, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkoxy carbonyl, sulfamoyl, phenylsulfamoyl, C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl, di(C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl), carbamoyl, phenylcarbamoyl, C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl or di(C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl),
 q and u represent an integer of 0 to 2,
 R^3 and R^4 may be different to each other when q and u are 2,
 Y represents CO or NR^5CO ,
 R^5 represents hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally-substituted phenyl or optionally-substituted benzyl,
 with proviso that p is 1 when Y is CO , and n is not 0 when p is 0 and Y is NR^5CO .

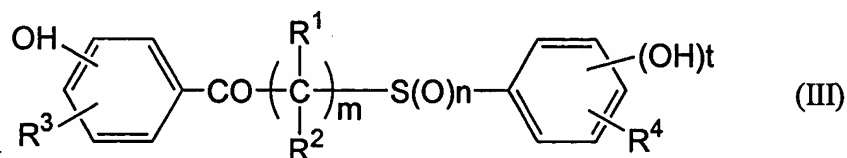
5. (Previously Presented) A recording material containing a color forming dye characterized in that the recording material comprises at least one of the phenol compounds represented by a general formula (II);



wherein R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl,
 m represents an integer of 1 to 6,
 n represents an integer of 0 to 2,

p and t represent an integer of 0 to 3, with proviso that p and t never be 0, concurrently,
 R^3 and R^4 represent nitro, carboxyl, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6
 alkoxycarbonyl, sulfamoyl, phenylsulfamoyl, C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl, di(C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl),
 carbamoyl, phenylcarbamoyl, C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl or di(C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl), and
 R^5 represents hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally-substituted phenyl or optionally-substituted
 benzyl,
 with proviso that n is not 0 when p is 0.

6. (Previously Presented) A recording material containing a color forming dye
 characterized in that the recording material comprises at least one of the phenol compounds
 represented by a general formula (III);



wherein R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl,

m represents an integer of 1 to 6,

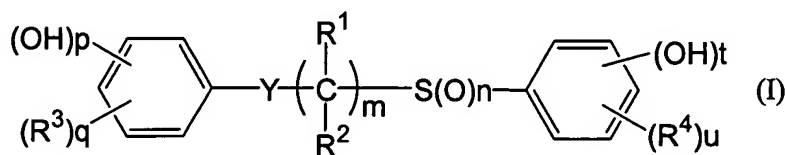
n represents an integer of 0 to 2,

t represents an integer of 1 to 3,

R^3 and R^4 represent nitro, carboxyl, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6
 alkoxycarbonyl, sulfamoyl, phenylsulfamoyl, C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl, di(C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl),
 carbamoyl, phenylcarbamoyl, C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl or di(C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl), and

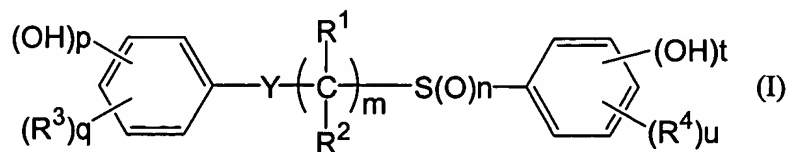
R^5 represents hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally-substituted phenyl or optionally-substituted
 benzyl.

7. (Previously Presented) Phenol compounds represented by a general formula
 (I);



wherein R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl,
 m represents an integer of 1 to 6,
 n represents an integer of 0 to 2,
 p and t represent an integer of 0 to 3, with proviso that p and t never be 0 concurrently,
 R^3 and R^4 represent nitro, carboxyl, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkoxycarbonyl, sulfamoyl, phenylsulfamoyl, C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl, di(C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl), carbamoyl, phenylcarbamoyl, C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl or di(C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl),
 q and u represent an integer of 0 to 2,
 R^3 and R^4 may be different to each other when q and u are 2,
 Y represents CO or NR^5CO ,
 R^5 represents hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally-substituted phenyl or optionally-substituted benzyl,
with proviso that p is 1 when Y is CO,
 n is not 0 when p is 1, Y is CO, u is 1, t is 0, m is 1, q is 0, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen, and R^4 is C1-C6 alkoxy,
 n is not 0 when p is 1, Y is CO, u is 0, t is 1, m is 1, q is 0, R^1 and R^2 are hydrogen,
 n is not 0 when p is 0 and Y is NR^5CO ,
 q is not 2 when p is 0, Y is NR^5CO , and n is 1 or 2, and
 n is not 2 when Y is NR^5CO , p is 1, q is 2 or 3, and one of R^3 is halogen.

8. (Previously Presented) Phenol compounds represented by a general formula (I);



wherein R^1 and R^2 represent hydrogen or C1-C6 alkyl,
 m represents an integer of 1 to 6,

n represents an integer of 0 to 2,

p and t represent an integer of 0 to 3, with proviso that p and t never be 0 concurrently,

R³ and R⁴ represent nitro, carboxyl, halogen, C1-C6 alkyl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkoxycarbonyl, sulfamoyl, phenylsulfamoyl, C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl, di(C1-C6 alkylsulfamoyl), carbamoyl, phenylcarbamoyl, C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl or di(C1-C6 alkylcarbamoyl),

q and u represent an integer of 0 to 2,

R³ and R⁴ may be different to each other when q and u are 2,

Y represents CO or NR⁵CO,

R⁵ represents hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally-substituted phenyl or optionally-substituted benzyl,

with proviso that p is 1 when Y is CO,

n is not 0 when p is 1, Y is CO, u is 1, t is 0, m is 1, q is 0, R¹ and R² are hydrogen, and R⁴ is C1-C6 alkoxy,

n is not 0 when Y is CO,

n is not 0 when p is 0 and Y is NR⁵CO,

q is not 2 when p is 0, Y is NR⁵CO, and n is 1 or 2, and

n is not 2 when Y is NR⁵CO, p is 1, q is 2 or 3, and one of R³ is halogen.